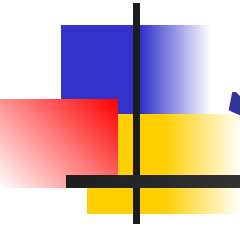


The Theory of Functional Styles





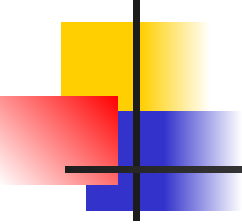
Points for discussion:

- The notion of style in functional stylistics.
- Correlation of style norm and function in the language.
- An overview of functional style systems.
- Distinctive linguistic features of the major functional styles of English.



The meanings of the term “style”

- A variety of the national language traditionally used in one of the socially identifiable spheres of life that is characterized by a particular set of linguistic features, including vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation
- Generally accepted linguistic identity of oral and written units of discourse, such as public speech, a lecture, a friendly letter, a newspaper article, etc.
- Individual manner of expression determined by personal factors



**The norm is the actual use of
the general rules of usage of
language elements by
individual speakers under
specific conditions of
communication**




Various realizations of the language structure according to I.V.Arnold

structure : : norm : : individual use

national norm : : dialect

neutral style : : colloquial style : : bookish
style

literary correct : : common colloquial



A description of functional styles based on the combination of the linguistic functions they fulfill

Function/ Style	intellect ual	pragmatic	emotive	phatic	aesthetic
oratorical	+	+	+	+	+
colloquial	+	+	+	+	-
poetic	+	-	+	-	+
publicist and newspaper	+	+	+	-	-
official	+	+	-	-	-
scientific	+	-	-	-	-



Classification of the functional styles by **I. R. Galperin**

- **The Belles-Lettres Style:** poetry; emotive prose; the language of the drama.
- **Publicist Style:** oratory and speeches; the essay; articles.
- **Newspaper Style:** brief news items; headlines; advertisements and announcements; the editorial.
- **Scientific Prose Style.**
- **The Style of Official documents:** business documents; legal documents; the language of diplomacy; military documents



Classification of the functional styles by **M. D. Kuznetz** and **Y. M. Skrebnev**

- **Literary or Bookish Style:**
 - publicist style;
 - scientific (technological) style;
 - official documents.
- **Free («Colloquial») Style:**
 - literary colloquial style;
 - familiar colloquial style.



Classification of the functional styles by **I. V. Arnold**

- **Colloquial Styles:**

- literary colloquial;
- familiar colloquial;
- common colloquial.

- **Literary Bookish Styles:**

- scientific;
- official documents;
- publicist (newspaper);
- oratorical;
- poetic.



Classification of the functional styles by **A. N. Morokhovsky**

- **Official business style.**
- **Scientific-professional style.**
- **Publicist style.**
- **Literary colloquial style.**
- **Familiar colloquial style.**



Literary colloquial style

- Phonetic features
 - standard pronunciation
 - phonetic compression: *it's, don't, I've*
 - omission of unaccented elements: *you know him?*
- Morphological features
 - use of evaluative suffixes: *deary, duckie.*
 - prevalence of active and finite verb forms.
- Syntactical features
 - simple sentences with participial and infinitive constructions and parentheses.
 - syntactically correct utterances within the literary norm.
 - syntactical compression, simplicity of syntactical connection.
 - grammar forms for emphatic purposes.
 - decomposition and ellipsis of sentences in a dialogue.
 - use of special colloquial phrases, e.g. *that friend of yours.*



Literary colloquial style

- Lexical features
 - Wide range of vocabulary : formal and informal, neutral and bookish, terms etc.
 - Basic stock of communicative vocabulary—stylistically neutral.
 - Use of socially accepted contracted forms and abbreviations: *fridge, ice, TV, CD*
 - Use of conversational formulas: *nice to see you, my pleasure, on behalf of*, etc.
 - Extensive use of intensifiers and gap-fillers: *absolutely, definitely, kind of, etc.*
 - Use of interjections and exclamations: *Dear me, My God, well, why, now, oh.*
 - Extensive use of phrasal verbs: *let sb down, put up with, stand sb up.*
 - Use of words of indefinite meaning like *thing, stuff.*
 - Avoidance of slang, vulgarisms, dialect words, jargon.
 - Use of phraseological expressions, idioms and figures of speech.



Literary colloquial style

- Compositional features
 - written and spoken varieties: dialogue, monologue, personal letters, diaries, essays, articles, etc.
 - Prepared types of texts with logical composition, to a certain extent determined by conventional forms (letters, Presentations, articles, interviews).
 - Spontaneous types have a loose structure, relative coherence and uniformity of form and content



Familiar colloquial style

- Phonetic features
 - Casual and often careless pronunciation, use of deviant forms: *gonna, whatcha, dunno*.
 - Use of reduced and contracted forms: *you're, they've, etc.*
 - Omission of unaccented elements due to quick tempo: *you hear me?*
 - Emphasis on intonation as a semantic and stylistic instrument.
 - Use of onomatopoeic words: *whoosh, hush, stop yodelling, yum, yak*.
- Morphological features

Use of evaluative suffixes, nonce words: *baldish, mawkish, moody, hanky-panky, helter-skelter, okeydoke*.



Familiar colloquial style

- Syntactical features
 - Use of simple short sentences.
 - Dialogues of the question-answer type.
 - Use of echo questions, parallel structures, repetitions of various kinds.
 - In complex sentences - asyndetic coordination.
 - Coordination is used more often than subordination, repeated use of conjunction *and*.
 - Extensive use of ellipsis, including the subject of the sentence: *Can't say anything*.
 - Extensive use of syntactic tautology: *That girl, she was something else!*
 - Abundance of gap-fillers and parenthetical elements: *sure, indeed, to be more exact, okay, well*.



Familiar colloquial style

Lexical features

- Combination of neutral, familiar and low colloquial vocabulary, including slang, vulgar and taboo words.
- Extensive use of words of general meaning: *guy, job, get, do, fix, affair.*
- Use of the same word in different meanings: *'some' meaning good: some guy! some game!*
- Abundance of specific colloquial interjections: *boy, wow, hey, there, ahoy*
- Use of hyperbole, epithets, evaluative vocabulary, trite metaphors and simile: *if you say it once more I'll kill you, as old as the hills, horrid, awesome, etc.*
- Tautological substitution: *you-baby, Johnny-boy.*
- Mixture of curse words and euphemisms: *damn, dash, darned, shoot.*
- Extensive use of collocations and phrasal verbs: *to turn in=to go to bed.*



Familiar colloquial style

- Compositional features
 - Use of deviant language on all levels.
 - Strong emotional coloring.
 - Loose syntactical organization of an utterance.
 - Frequently little coherence or adherence to the topic.
 - No special compositional patterns.



Publicist (media) style

- Phonetic features (in oratory)
 - Standard pronunciation, use of prosody as a means of conveying shades of meaning, overtones and emotions.
 - Phonetic compression.
- Morphological features
 - Frequent use of non-finite verb forms: gerund, participle, infinitive.
 - Use of non-perfect verb forms.
 - Omission of articles, link verbs, auxiliaries, pronouns, especially in headlines and news items.



Publicist (media) style

- Syntactical features
 - In oratory speech: use of rhetorical questions, interrogatives.
 - In headlines: use of impersonal sentences, elliptical constructions, interrogative sentences, infinitive complexes and attributive groups.
 - In news items and articles: comprise one or two, rarely three, sentences.
 - Absence of complex coordination.
 - Use of prepositional phrases.
 - Absence of exclamatory sentences, break-in-the narrative, other expressively charged constructions.
 - Articles reflect syntactical organization and logical arrangement of sentences



Publicist (media) style

- Lexical features
 - Newspaper cliches and set phrases.
 - Terminological variety: scientific, sports, political, technical, etc.
 - Abbreviations and acronyms.
 - Numerous proper names, toponyms, anthroponyms, names of enterprises, institutions, international words, dates and figures.
 - Abstract notion words, elevated and bookish words.
 - In headlines: frequent use of pun, violated phraseology, vivid stylistic devices.
 - In oratory speech: words of elevated and bookish character, colloquial words and phrases, frequent use of metaphor, alliteration, allusion, irony, etc.
 - Use of conventional forms of address and trite phrases.



Publicist (media) style

- Compositional features
 - Text arrangement is marked by precision, logic and expressive power.
 - Carefully selected vocabulary.
 - Variety of topics.
 - Wide use of quotations, direct speech and represented speech.
 - Use of parallel constructions.
 - In oratory: simplicity of structural expression, clarity of message, argumentative power.
 - In headlines: use of devices to arrest attention: rhyme, pun, puzzle, high degree of compression, graphical means.
 - In news items and articles: strict arrangement of titles and subtitles, emphasis on the headline.
 - Careful subdivision into paragraphs, clearly defined position of the sections of an article

The style of official documents



- Syntactical features
 - Use of long complex sentences with several types of coordination and subordination (up to 70% of the text).
 - Use of passive and participial constructions, numerous connectives.
 - Use of objects, attributes and all sorts of modifiers.
 - Extensive use of detached constructions and parenthesis.
 - Use of participle I and participle II as openers in the initial expository statement.
 - Combining several pronouncements into one sentence.
 - Information texts are based on standard normative syntax reasonably simplified.

The style of official documents

- Lexical features
 - Prevalence of stylistically neutral and bookish vocabulary.
 - Use of terminology, e.g. legal: *acquittal, testimony*; commercial: *advance payment, insurance, wholesale*, etc.
 - Use of proper names (names of enterprises, companies, etc.) and titles.
 - Abstraction of persons, e.g. use of *party* instead of the name.
 - Officialese vocabulary: clichés, opening and conclusive phrases.
 - Conventional and archaic forms and words: *hereof, thereto, thereby*.
 - Foreign words, especially Latin and French: *status quo, force majeure, persona non grata*.
 - Abbreviations, contractions, conventional symbols: *M. P., Ltd, \$*, etc.
 - Use of words in their primary denotative meaning.
 - Absence of tropes, no evaluative and emotive colouring of vocabulary. Seldom use of substitute words: *it, one, that*.

The style of official documents



- Compositional features
 - Special compositional design: coded graphical layout, clear-cut subdivision of texts into units of information; logical arrangement of these units, order-of-priority organization of content and information.
 - Conventional composition of treaties, agreements, protocols, etc.: division into two parts, a preamble and a main part.
 - Use of stereotyped, official phraseology.
 - Accurate use of punctuation.
 - Generally objective, concrete, unemotional and impersonal style of narration.



Scientific/academic style

- Morphological features
- Terminological word building and word-derivation: neologism formation by affixation and conversion.
- Restricted use of finite verb forms.
- Use of '**the author's we**' instead of I.
- Frequent use of impersonal constructions



Scientific/academic style

■ Syntactical features

- Complete and standard syntactical mode of expression.
- Direct word order.
- Use of lengthy sentences with subordinate clauses.
- Extensive use of participial, gerundial and infinitive complexes.
- Extensive use of adverbial and prepositional phrases.
- Frequent use of parenthesis introduced by a dash.
- Abundance of attributive groups with a descriptive function.
- Use of prepositional attributive groups instead of the descriptive *of* phrase.
- Avoidance of ellipsis, use of conjunctions like 'that' and 'which'.
- Prevalence of nominal constructions over the verbal ones for generalisation.
- Frequent use of passive and non-finite verb forms to achieve impersonality.
- Use of impersonal forms and sentences such as *mention should be made, it can be inferred, assuming that, etc.*



Scientific/academic style

- Lexical features
 - Extensive use of bookish words e. g. *presume, infer, preconception, cognitive*.
 - Abundance of scientific terminology and phraseology.
 - Use of words in their primary dictionary meaning, restricted use of connotative contextual meanings.
 - Use of numerous neologisms.
 - Abundance of proper names.
 - Restricted use of emotive colouring, interjections, expressive phraseology, phrasal verbs, colloquial vocabulary.
 - Seldom use of tropes, such as metaphor, hyperbole, simile, etc.



Scientific/academic style

- Compositional features
 - Types of texts compositionally depend on the scientific genre: monograph, article, thesis, etc.
 - Scientific proper and technical texts: highly formalized text with the prevalence of formulae, tables, diagrams supplied with concise commentary phrases.
 - In humanitarian texts (history, philosophy): descriptive narration, supplied with argumentation and interpretation.
 - Logical and consistent narration, sequential presentation of material and facts.
 - Extensive use of citation, references and foot-notes.
 - Restricted use of expressive means and stylistic devices.
 - Extensive use of conventional set phrases to emphasise the logical character of the narration, e. g. *as we have seen, in conclusion, finally, as mentioned above*.
 - Definite structural arrangement in a hierarchical order: introduction, chapters, paragraphs, conclusion.
 - Special set of connective phrases and words to sustain coherence and logic, such as *consequently, on the contrary, likewise*.
 - Extensive use of double conjunctions like *as... as, either... or, both... and*, etc.
 - Compositionally arranged sentence patterns: postulatory (at the beginning), argumentative (in the central part), formulative (in the conclusion).